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Oppics FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactured of T. G. Mallisw, 111 Fullon-st, New York, Deska, Library Tables, &c.

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Branch Office, 1,235 Breadway, 2 a. m. to 5 p. m. No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 22d ste, till 8 p. No. 750 Breadway, between 22d and 22d ste, till 8 p. No. 750 2d-ave, near 57th at. 16 a. m. to 6 p. m. No. 1,007 3d-ave, near 57th at. 16 a. m. to 6 p. m. No. 180 East 125th at. near 30c ave, 19 a. m. to 7 p. m.

p. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-st. 106 West 42d-at., near oth-ave. 1,705 lat.ave. No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.

## New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELBY MONDAY, MAY 14, 1988.

THE NEWS THIS MOUNING.

Foreign. -General Boulanger visited Lille and Valenciennes yesterday and made a bitter attack on the Chamber of Deputies. \_\_\_ Michael Davitt stigmatized the Papal rescript as the result of British intrigue. The Sultan of Morocco having apologized to the American Consul and re-

leased certain prisoners, there is no danger of war.

Domestia.—The levee of the Mississippi River at Alexandria, Mo., broke and the town was overflowed. \_\_\_\_ Delegates to the conventions of the United Labor, Union Labor and Greenback parties began gathering in Cincinnati. - Net a liquor store was open in Cincinnati, owing to the enforcement of the Owen law. \_\_\_\_ All the delegates from New-York to the Chicago Convention, so far elected, were for either Mr Depew or Mr. Blaine. The New-Jersey liquor-dealers decided to test in the courts the constitutionality of the High-City and Suburban -Lively correspondence be

tween Congressman Keller and Colonel Mann about a fatel rice in Mobile in 1867. second Sunday under the new High-License law in New-Jersey was marked by several arrests for liquer-selling A Coroner's jury found that Mrs. Reid, of Budford, Westchester County, committed suicide on Friday; suspicious circumstances attended the inquest. A new Hebrow temple was consecrated in Harlem. Two members of a gang which has been swindling Hariem shopkeepers were arrested. \_\_\_\_\_ The Rev. Dr. Rykince preached on Matthew Arnold's criticisms of America. - The striking brewery employes determined to parade to the Mayor's office to-day and ask him to do something for them. The Brocklyn Baseball Club defeated the Athletics at Ridgewood; score, 8 to 3. - Fifty-siz colored converts were baptized at the Mt. Olivet Church.

Weather.-Indications for to-day; Rain, followed by warmer, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 59; av-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The movement to establish an American Church in Berlin deserves encouragement. A meeting to help forward the enterprise, which is undenominational, is to be held to-night in the Broadway Tabernacle. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance, followed by substantial tokens of interest in so worthy a

Nothing new or particularly striking is contained in Engineer McLean's report on the Aqueduct work, made Saturday to Controller Myers. His statements simply confirm what was already known-that bad work was done, but that the defects are being remedied. The discovery was fortunately made in time, and self-interest is impelling the contractors to make good the wretched job which they had planned to palm off on the city. It is plain that these contractors will bear a good deal of watching.

The Owen liquor law requiring the closing of all saloons on Sunday was strictly enforced in Cincinnati yesterday, and the thirsty were driven over to Kentucky to satisfy their cravings. For three Sundays now this law has been in force, and the authorities at last seem to have determined to carry it into effect Their determination should not expend itself in a single spasm. The penalty for selling liquor unlawfully is imprisonment, but convictions may be difficult, judging from one case reported in which the jury stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal.

Not many Democrats are as outspoken in denouncing Governor Hill's last veto as Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, whose views are printed in another column. At least, if they are disposed to criticise him, they wish to do it anonymously. It is an encouraging fact that there is a considerable Democratic sentiment that condemns Mr. Hill's action on High License; but will the Democrate who urged the enactment of the Croshy bill refuse to support the Governor in case he is a candidate again? Their resentment at his unblushing alliance with the rumsellers is probably not strong enough to impel them to a course which consistency would require them to take.

How far the Empire State is advanced in its preparations for the important part which it will play in nominating the Republican candidate for President is shown by the statement that 58 of its 72 delegates to the Chicago Convention have already been picked out. Two more district delegates will be elected to-day and the State Convention meets on Wednesday to choose the four delegates-at-large. A dis--atch from Albany printed in our columns this

morning states that the convention at Buffalo will make its selections without any restrictions imposed by prearranged "slates." The opinion at Albany before the members of the Legis-lature departed was that the delegates-at-large would be Messrs. Depow, Miller, Platt and Hiscock. Our correspondent also furnishes a list of the district delegates already chosen and mentions their individual preferences as to the candidate. Mest of them will go to Chicago unpledged.

It will not be long, according to present indications, before the New-Jersey liquor law passed a few weeks ago is tested in the courts, where strenuous efforts will be made in behalf of the saloon interest to break it down on the ground of unconstitutionality. Meantime it is being rigidly enforced, and Sunday liquor-selling has been almost completely stopped. The salcon-keepers are acting as spies upon each other, and the effect is such as might be expected by any one familiar with the old saw, "Set a thief to catch a thief." There is some attempt to revive ancient Sunday laws which have fallen into disuse. It will not be a bad thing if this leads to an enlightened revision of such laws and the removal from the statutebooks of these that no longer have the support of public sentiment.

QUE NORTHERN NEIGHBOR. Mr. Nimmo's letter published on another page contains information that is greatly needed by Congress and the country. It treats of the relations of the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain and the United States and of various violations of treaty law and covenanted reciprocity. Senator Frye late in January sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations resolutions of inquiry respecting these abuses, and this letter virtually supplies the information which was then called for. It also refers in detail to the grievances which Representatives Dingley, Nutting and Baker have brought to light in the House. Mr. Nimmo is not only master of the subject, but also of his temper. The relations of the Dominion to the United States are discussed with as much dignity as intelligence, and his statements of fact are not vitiated by a single unfriendly expression or the faintest reference to the subject of annex-Some of the specific counts in the indictment

against Canada may be briefly mentioned. By an order of council a rebate of eighteen cents per ton has been allowed on the tolls on grain passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, if shipment be made to Montreal. This is a premium offered for the diversion of American commerce from American seaports and transportation lines. This is an open infraction of Article XXVII of the Treaty of Washington, and should be met by the immediato imposition of a tonnage tax on all Cenadian vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. In like manner the international arrangements relating 'to the transit trade, which is of immense value to Canadian corporations, are violated in Manitoba, where the Dominion Government refuses to allow grain to be shipped in bond over American railroads to Montreal. For five years Canada has failed to place on the free list various articles from which duty was entirely taken off in the United States when the tariff was revised; and this neglect is in direct violation of an act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1879 providing for reciprocity in this respect whenever the same articles should be admitted from Canada without payment of duty. Other instances of bad faith are given in connection with a brief summary of the denial of commercial privileges to American fishermen in Canadian harbors.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: Canada has been allowed to impose upon the forbearance and good nature of the United States. The restraints of international law and the engagements of reciprocal compacts do not interfere with sharp practice by which temporary advantages may be secured for the commerce of the Dominion. The ambifious designs of Canada have been pursued in a particularly aggressive spirit since the present Administration has been in power in Washington. Its Government and railway corporations of the first of the f tions have acted on the principle that any favor that might be wanted would readily be granted by the State and Treasury Departments, and that no indignities or outrages offered to fishermen would be resented, and that no commercial privileges withheld in violation of positive engagements would be demanded under menace of retaliation. The time is rapidly approaching when retaliation must be the answer to every act of injustice and every infringement upon the principles of international comity. Canada, by persisting in taking advantage of American tolerance and magnanimity, must in the end exhaust the patience of the powerful Nation which freely and generously shares with it all the advantages of its geographical position.

BRIDGE BILL AND BRIDGE TRUSTEES. It has been highly gratifying to THE TRIB-UNE to record the passage by the Senate at a late hour on Thursday night of the Bridge Reorganization bill, which had already gone safely through the Assembly. The bill is now in the Governor's hands, and we think there are excellent reasons to believe that he will sign it. The bill which was passed three years ago went through in the closing hours of the session and was hastily and incompletely amended. It was thus left in a botched condition, references being retained to sections that had been stricken out. It was this fact alone that furnished the Governor an excuse for vetoing it. In the memorandum which he filed on June 13, 1885, he virtually admitted the necessity of Bridge legislation, and the only reason assigned by him for refusing to approve the measure was the defects that carelessness in the Legislature had not removed. Consistency alone, therefore, should lead him to approve the present bill, even if it were not so obviously for the public welfare that he should do so. The chances that the bill will become a law appear to be excellent. Under the circumstances it will be interest-

ing to observe the course of the Bridge Trustees, especially in regard to the momentous question of increasing the carrying capacity of the railroad. To-day is the regular day for their meeting, and Mr. Higgins has announced that he will move to reconsider the action by which a plan was adopted which at the best will provide only temporary relief, and a system rejected which promised the largest advantages and had commended itself to the minds of a large number of well-equipped and competent judges-rejected because of its alleged costliness, which was based, as has since been asserted, on misleading and extravagant estimates. Propriety, it would seem, ought to suggest to the trustees that the simplest policy will be the wisest for them. That is, they should rescind the action taken at the last meeting and leave the whole matter open to their successors. The new Board ought not to be embarrassed at the outset by what the present Board has done, particularly in view of the questionable character of the scheme which has been agreed on. If true to well-established precedents, the trustees will not come together o-day in sufficient numbers to make a Their opportunities, however, are rapidly becoming fewer, and they may seize with avidity on what remain to them. The

done over by a Board in which a far higher degree of confidence will doubtless be felt than the trustees have been able to inspire.

PROTECTION CONSTITUTIONAL.

Mr. Scott's argument on the tariff question differs from most others. In these days of practical statesmanship it is by most men taken for granted that it is useless to discuss the constitutionality of a practice inaugurated by the framers of the Constitution and continued by them and their successors ever since. But Mr. Scott conceives that it is proper to deny that the men who framed the Constitution knew what it meant, or else to affirm that they, knowing what the Constitution meant, deliber ately disobeyed it. His argument is that "we have no power to lay a tax which, by excluding the article taxed, defeats the object of taxation, namely revenue for the support of government." This necessarily includes every duty which tends to shut out any part of the possible importation, as well as any duty which tends to shit out all importation of any article. For it is clearly as unconstitutional to impose a duty which shuts out the wool costing over twenty cents per pound abroad, while admitting all other wool, as to impose a duty which shuts out the wool of any other quality or cost. Mr. Scott does not perceive that his logic would and him in the embraces of Mr. Henry George, who affirms that every duty on imports is wrongful. Yet the reasoning of Mr. Scott, pressed to its only logical conclusion, has precisely that effect. Any and every duty that can be imposed must exclude some part of the possible importation. If the exclusion of the whole is unconstitutional, the exclusion of any part is equally unconstitutional. Hence, if the duty excluding the whole of a given product is beyond the taxing power of the Government, every duty on imports is equally beyord its

taxing power. But Mr. Scott endeavors to fortify his position by a misrepresentation or a misunderstanding of the early history of the Government. He affirms that Alexander Hamilton, in the Administration of Washington, endeavored to build up a business aristocracy as an important part of his projected government of corruption and splendor," and that Mr. Jefferson affirmed that the indirect subsidizing of manufacturing industries "involved the subversion of our whole republican system." This issue, Mr. Scott affirms, "was determined in 1800 by the American people in favor of Jefferson and the Constitution. It has never since been determined otherwise when nakedly presented." It is curious that this revival of an ancient but well-nigh obsolete notion should appear, in the carefully prepared address of a Democratic leader representing the Administration, so shortly after the publication of important historical works clearly demonstrating its unsoundness. Mr. Mason's "Short Tariff History," and the "History of the Tariff" by the Hon. R. W. Thompson, both set forth with great clearness the positions of leading statesmen during the earlier years of the Republic in regard to the tariff, and make it clear that Mr. Scott's statement entirely misrepresents Mr. Jefferson and his associates, as well as Washington, Hamilton and those who acted

with them. The first act passed by the Ist Congress and signed by President Washington, imposed duties, as its preamble expressly declares, for the "encouragement and protection of manufactures." Mr. Jefferson's hearty support of that and other measures of the same character cannot be disputed. His efficial messages might be quoted at great length to show how fully he indorsed the principles of protection. Thus in his message of 1806, discussing a surplus revenue, he asked, "Shall we suppress the imposts and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?" His manner of stat-ing the question sufficiently indicates the answer which Mr. Jefferson gives, and in other messages he even went so far as to justify absolute prohibition of imports in aid of manufactures. Thus in his message of 1809 he congratulated the country upon the development of manufactures "under the auspices of prothe earliest period the question has been, not one of constitutionality, but one of expediency. The framers of the Constitution disputed among themselves whether this or that duty was wise; but with scarcely an exception they agreed that the imposition of duties for the purpose of encouraging home industries was clearly within the power of the Government.

TWO PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will begin its one-hundredth annual meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday of this week. On the same day the Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, whose corporate title is the same as that of the Northern Assembly, except that the last two words are dropped, will open in Baltimore. Important questions are to be discussed by these bodies, one of them being on the advisability of the organic union of the two branches of the Church. In 1861 Dr. Gardiner Spring, of the Brick Church of this city, offered resolutions expressing loyalty to the Federal Government. These resolutions were the alleged reason for forming the Southern Assembly. A feature of the meetings this year will be the centennial memorial day, when able papers prepared by representative clergymen and laymen from both Assemblies will be delivered in Philadelphia. The history of Presbyterianism, its future, its scholarship and its relations to the vital problems of the day will be ably handled.

It is not to be supposed that the one-hundredth General Assembly is in its number significant of the age of Presbyterianism in this country. Christians holding Presbyterian views were in Virginia in 1614, in New-England in 621 and in this city two years later. From hese beginnings the Church has increased until it is one of the strongest Protestant denominations in this country. Even the Plymouth Rock Pilgrims are claimed as Presbyterians who became Congregationalists for the sake of securing harmony with other Christians in New-England.

The history of American Presbyterianism is an honorable one. It has ever been a patriotic Church. It has stood squarely by the old standards of the Gospel as it originally received them, while at the same time it has kept itself in touch with modern thought and progress. Its ministry is peculiarly an educated ministry. This fact coupled with its missionary zeal has made Presbyterianism remarkably successful in reaching people who think, as well as those who need to be educated and elevated.

What the General Assembly is to Preshyterianism, along with other Church courts, may be indicated as follows: The Presbyterian Church is, on the human side, a republic, and its organization is similar in all essential things to that of the Government of the United States. Where, in the Civil Government. Americans have the Township Committee, the County Board, the State Legislature and the Congress of the United States, the Presbyterian Church has the Session of the particular Church, the Presbytery, the Syaod and the General Assembly. Presbyterianism is, therefore, a government by representative bodies: and with reference to the highest of its governing bodies, the General Assembly, the distinwhatever they do now may soon be undone or | York, John Hughes, wrote as follows: result from them, but some restriction upon in-

"Though it is my privilege to regard the authority exercised by the General Assembly as usurpation, still I must say with every man acquainted with the mode in which it is organized, that for the purpose of popular and political government, its organization is little inferior to that of Congress itself. It acts on the principle of a radiating centre, and is without equal or rival among the other denominations of the country."

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The unexpected purchase of \$7,000,000 bonds on Friday, at prices higher than had previously been refused, was precisely what might have been looked for if the Secretary of the Treasury had been more interested in the stock market than in public business. In public needs no reason for such a change appeared. The money market was easy and abundantly supplied, not only here but at almost every other city of consequence. At this season there is neither pressure nor the fear of it, and the comparative dulness of trade and industry, caused in part by the policy of the Secretary's party in Congress, had made it probable that there would be no increased demand for legitimate business purposes until August or September. But the stock market was lagging, and large purchases of bonds at prices previously refused poured oil on the fires of speculation. In this as in some other respects, the policy of the Secretary for the past two years has been just what it would have been if shaped with exclusive regard for speculative interests. A rally in stocks immediately followed, and a great boom in wheat and corn, and also a decline in exports of domestic products. Prior to that, exports had been small; for the week ending on Tuesday 11 per cent below last year, while imports last week showed an increase of about 7 per No withdrawal of money from circulation made

necessary a change of policy, for on Saturday, the cost of bonds accepted on Friday being as yet unpaid, the Treasury held only \$100,000 less cash than at the close of the previous week. It is to be expected that Treasury balances will be somewhat reduced early this week, and they have been reduced in all, since the bond buying began, \$3,484,212. The great gain in bank reserves is commonly, but mistakenly, attributed to Treasury operations. Last week the banks gained \$5,186,800, while the Treasury actually held only \$400,000 less cash at the end than at the beginning of the week. Reports in "The Financial Chronicle" show that bank receipts of currency from the interior were large last week, and the rates of domestic exchange indicate that money is coming this way freely, as is usual at this season. The emptying of money into market already thus eversupplied, following the advance in rate by the Bank of England, has a tendency to increase experis of gold and to prevent movements of foreign capital in this Wheat mounted 6 cents to \$1 per bushel for

May, and corn rose 5 1-2 cents, with an advance nearly 2 cents in oats. It can hardly be said that the Government crop report caused this rise, for a somewhat less favorable report was generally expected, and a sudden advance of 3 cents in wheat occurred the day before the official report was given to the public; whether its tenor had been made known to favored operators or not, the public can only guess. The report points to a yield of winter wheat 51,000,000 bushels short of last year's, which may or may not be in part compensated by an increased yield of spring wheat, for the late and wet season may prevent sowing to some extent in the Northwest. On the other hand, the suppression of wheat exports is increasing the surplus to be carried over, which now seems likely to exceed 38,000,000 bushels. In five weeks ended May the exports of wheat from Atlantic ports amounted to 1,873,367 bushels against 6,960,260 for the same weeks last year, and against this the increase in exports of flour was only 26,399 barrels. Of corn, also, the exports were 1,640,669 bushels against 4,081,087 for the same weeks last year. The changes in other prices were not material; pork advanced 25 cents per barrel and lard 15 cents per 100 pounds; cheese declined, sugar and cotton were each a shade lower, while oil advanced a fraction, and the minor metals

were strong. Prices of stocks closed at an average of \$59 81, a decline of \$1 20 per share for the week; a year ago the average was \$71 62. At that time very rge crops were expected; now prices are much lower, but the crop prospect is less favorable. last statement of railway earnings by " The Financial Chronicle" covers 106 roads, and shows an increase of 3.2 per cent, but the mileage operated was 5 1-2 per cent larger than last year, so that earnings per mile were a little smaller. Of late the returns which come in earliest indicate gains much in excess of the average, and twenty-eight roads for the first week of May report gains of nearly 11 per cent, but in April the earlier reports were of the same sort. The fresh account of rate-cutting concern the live stock and dressed beef traffic mainly, but Western wars have meanwhile ceased to attract attention.

The volume of business represented by exchanges outside of New York was 4 1-2 per cent below that of last year for the first week of May, with losses at nearly all Western cities. Last week the incomplete returns indicate a smaller decrease; about 4 per cent at New-York and 2 1-2 per cent elsewhere. The reports of failures grow more numerous; for two weeks of May 401 have been reported in the United States, against 288 for the same weeks last year. It is noticed, on the other hand, that the output of iron is again increasing, the report of "The Iron Age" making the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast on May 1 117,000 tons; a year ago it was 138.400 tons. Prices of iron and steel products still tend downward, and the demand is still hesitating and irregular. The averages of ten quotations of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia wool a year ago, on December 1, before the Presi dent's message appeared, on April 1 and May 1, with similar averages of ten quotations of New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin fleece, and of fourteen quotations of combing and delaine fleece, are as follows:

But the price of print cloths has strengthened during the past week, and the market for cotton goods seems to have improved in tone.

Secretary Fairchild is going to be the guest of a number of Brooklyn Democrats, who will give him a dinner on May 10. The precise obect of this movement is not yet apparent. Fairchild should bear in mind that Brooklyn is not the best place in the world to start a boom for anything. For particulars apply to David B. utill, and tenderly inquire about the Washington's Birthday speech, of which he had a million copies printed and circulated as a preliminary bid for the Presidential nomination.

The statements made by Mr. D'Oench, Superintendent of Buildings, before the Architectural League of New-York, in support of his proposal that architects should be licensed, are striking and weighty. In three years he has passed on 12,921 applications for building permits, 75 per cent of which had to be disapproved, either for defective drawing, or, far oftener, for defective construction. In one instance an architect had subjected yellow pine girders to a pressure of 200,000 pounds to the square inch. D'Oench's opinion the large percentage of applications rejected is due to the fact that there is no legal restriction upon any one calling himself an architect who wishes to do so. The Superintendent's suggestion was apparently favorably received by many of the architects who listened to him. It is not unlikely that something will be done toward bringing the matter to the attention of the next Legislature. Of course, the Bureau of Buildings stands between the authors of such public has the satisfaction of knowing that guished Roman Catholic Archbishop of New- drawings and the unsafe structures that would

competent persons who call themselves architects would not be a hardship upon the profession.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" is of the opinion that "the experience gained by the effort to enact" the High-License bill "will be valuable." Precisely; and one lesson of that experience is that it will not do to put Governor Hill or any other Democrat into the Governor's chair at the election

It may not have been so intended, but Superintendent Martin's announcement that unless passengers for the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad leave the cars more quickly they will not be switched over to the outgoing platform looks like a movement to benefit the Kings County road at the expense of its older rival. The present arrange-ment is a wonderful convenience, and the people who enjoy its advantages would greatly regret to see a return to the old way of going down and climbing up stairs.

Mayor Hewitt says of one of his latest appointees: "I understand that he is a Democrat."

If there hadn't been a general understanding to this effect, so strong as to amount to a positive conviction, would this man's name have been considered at all in connection with the appointment? The outlook is gloomy for the companies that

have been seeking to get charters to build elevated roads in Boston. A joint committee of the Legislature reported last week that such roads would not do at all in Boston; at any rate that the drawbacks far outweighed the advantages. The committee drew its information from the experience of New-York, and had no difficulty in showing that the conditions in Boston were so different from those that prevail here that the fair measure of success which our elevated roads have had in solving the rapid-transit problem was no guarantee that Boston needed the same remedy. A better parallel could have been found in Brooklyn, where there is good reason to believe that elevated railways will supply all the needs of the growing population for a long time to come. The Massachusetts committee pronounced emphatically in favor of a comprehensive cable system for the metropolis of New-England, and thinks that with cable roads a speed of eight miles an hour can be obtained, as against ten miles an hour on our clevated roads. Eight miles an hour is nearly twice as fast as an ordinary street-car runs, and certainly in built-up portions of the city could not be maintained with safety. Bostonians are now hoping for a "cable railroad system unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other in the country." Nevertheless they will not have rapid transit of the kind that the people of this city are crying

Several of the bills which have been introduced n the present Congress to make "improvements" in the conduct of the Navy show an extreme desire on the part of the framers to pastern after foreign navies. Soon we may hear of a bill to adopt a custom of the Dutch navy, which permits the officers and crew to turn in and sleep for two hours every afternoon.

M. Paul du Chaillu is at present in England, looking out for a copyright on his forthcoming book, "The

A nephew of Count von Moltke is killing rabbits

Mr. Assheton Smith has planted the side of a moun tain on his estate at Llanddeinolen with forest tree so arranged as to display the words "Jubilee, 1887," in letters 200 yards long by 25 feet wide, to all the surrounding country. The letters are worked in trees of light-colored foliage planted amid others forming a dark background, and 650,000 have been used in the under the color of the color The unprecedented state of things on the front

Opposition bench in the House of Commons threatens, says "The Illustrated London News," to end in an unseemly physical struggle, it represents the infortunate condition of the Liberal Party since the split on the filsh Home Rule question-a house divided against itself. Still considering themselves entitled to their colgn of 'vantage near the gangway, albeit the Government have no stronger supporters than they, the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, with their two ex-Ministerial colleagues, are yet to be seen seated in line with Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Childers, Sir George Trevelyan, and the rest. But so crowded is the bench Trevelyan, and the rest. But so crowded is the beach often with the Gladstonian contingent that there is barely room left for the Liberal Unionists. Hence it has become accessary for Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, Mr. Chamberian, and Mr. Hencage to pause at the bar of the House, and furtively reconnecte the front Opposition beach to see whether an inch of space be left for them before venturing to march to their places. Stalwart, strong and muscular, Lord Hartington would be a difficult member to disposess of his seat. His Lordship plumps down to disposess of his seat. in his favorite corner, throws himself back with a characteristically cool and determined air, and, drawing his hat down over his brows, seems to say, "Displace me if you can!" But so great is the pressure that it has sometimes come to pass that gentler Sir Henry James has had to perch himself ou the extreme edge of the bench betwixt Lord Hardington and Mr. Chamberlain, until, unable to endure any longer the discomfort of slipping, he has been impelled to quit the House.

Mr. Walter C. Camp, the Yale athlete, is to be married on June 30 to Miss Alice Sumner, sister of Professor W. G. Sumper.

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder will sail for England on

The Roy. Dr. A. P. Peabody will preach the baccalaureste sermon at Lasell Seminary next month, and Miss Sarah F. Smiley will deliver the Commencement Miss Ella Russell writes from St. Petersburg to L

E., of "The World" (London), to recount all her tri umphs and magnificent presents-diamonds, flowers (300 bouquets). It seems she sang from November till March in Warsaw fifty-five times, in ten different operas, and received a diamond bracelet, diamond ring, an album, and—a solid silver and gold tea-service for twelve persons! On March 25, she says, she made her debut in St. Petersburg in "Traviata" with Ms. She has since sung ten times, and was the last presented with a horseshoe formed of tea-rose bad the centre of which there was suspended a small the centre of which there was superiors to velve box containing another rose, but composed of diamonds. It is wonderful what an ostrich-like capacity prima donnas possess for assimilating stones, diamonds ever so hard, or, for the matter of that, stones of any color.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

E. Berry Wall's friends say that he is a living illustration of the paradox, "How to be well dressed though married." In Editorial Charge.—Gentleman—And so you are a newspaper man now, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; I'se de editor ob de job de-ney'tmen!

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; I'se de editor ob de job de-pa'tment.
Gentleman—Editor of the job department?
Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, I carries in coal, an' scrubs de fie', an' washes down de windows, an' all sech ed-itin' as dat, sah.—(The Epoch.

San Francisco is full of pretty and talented youn women who are training to play "Juliet." But it isn't likely that any of them will over get as far as New

A Stupid Question—" Why is it," inquired a passenger on the elevated road of a brakeman, "that the women always rush for the cross scats!"

The brakeman looked at him in stupid amazement. "So they can see themselves in the panel glass, of course," he replied.—(Harper's Bazar.

In one way the advent of the Chinese in San Francisco has been beneficial to the city. The young white boodlums have learned to smoke oplum, and the habit soon kills them or renders them harmless for

It is said that the United States Senate is the most august body in the world. Things look now as though it would be a September body this year, too.—(Burlington Free Press.

A man in Wisconsin wrote to The Tribune some

time ago on stationery, the printed heading of which proclaimed him a "dealer in stoves and dinner bells"; but this curious combination is colleged by the Connecteut man who is announced as a "dealer in oysters, clams and gent's furnishing goods."

The latest "victim of tobacco" is a sad case, indeed. He is seventy years old, has smoked for sixty years, and last week he married a woman four years his senior. Tobacco smoking affected his brain.—(Norristown Herald.

Now that Bismarck declares there will be no war in Europe for years to come, it is said that revengeful Frenchmen propose to invent and put on the market in opposition to the Bologna sausage, so dear to the German's heart, the Boulanger sausage. This new sausage is to be made of American pig in order to enlist the sympathy and support of Cincinnati and Chicago in this enterprise. Germany had better look

Immense Spider Webs.—Lieutenant W. Smyth, of the British Royal Navy, in his "Narrative of a Journey from Lima to Para," published some years ago, gives the following extraordinary account of a spider web. He says: "We saw at Pachiza, on the river Huayabamba, in Peru, a gigantic spider's web suspended from the trees. It was twenty-five feet in height and near fifty feet in longth. The threads were very strong.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Astor of 1888 . Astor of Jackson Semnsry, 2,025 vg., an entertainment given during Firm-we, an entertainment given caring the holidays hidren's fair at Westfield, N. J., by Ella and Cors Gardner, Hautie Terry, Clara and Elsie Welch and Mary Croshy aster effering from the Chapel of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. ongregational Church Sunday school, West-41 77 J75 00

receeds of a Kinder Symphonie given by Miss Brown's Schoel Unsicale given by Gertrude Cary and her sis-outs at 48 Sidney piace, Brooklyn roceeds of a fair given by the following named pupils of the Young Ladier Sem-inary, Plainfield, N. J., vis.: Marie Balen, May Waring, Clara W. and Annie W. Cor-llea, Chara Vall, Bessie Titsworth and Clara Thempson air held at Auduben Park, N. Y., by Kathie Van Rensseluer, Elsie Stone, Zaidee and

Mra Henrietta L. Fearing, Newbort, R. L. J. C.
Proceeds of an entertainment given at Rutgers
Férmale College
Proceeds of a fait held at Plainfield, N. J., by
Carrie Hait, Addie Manning, Florence
Smith, Mattle Thomas and Ethel Green
Fair held by the Helping Hand Club at 58
West Ninety-seventh-st., by Clara Martin,
Victor Van Schalek, Schuyler Clyz, Helen
Nutting, Ruth Nutting, Laura Thompson,
Florence File and Linda Dows
Half proceeds of a bazar held by the pupils of
Miss V. A. Peebies and Miss A. K. Liemps
son's School 85 00 Miss V. A. Peebles and Miss A. K. Liempson's School

The Unselfash Ten of Ritg's Daughters, West Hoboken, N. J. Ralph W. Taylor, The Dailes, Oregon Proceeds of a fair by May Marston Young, eight years old
Children's fair held at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Jones, 221 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., by Aite Stilwell, Charallegenesmy, Cassie Chambers, Emily Hubbel, Edith Champlin, Florence Hetchum, Plorence Pasce, Ida Shifkin, Laura Saffen, Lizzie Sherwood, Mabel Wilson, Maud Stafford and Mamie Jones Fair held by Clara Angel and Vida Solingier, aged eight and six, Morrisania, N. Y. Jackson Female College, 2,025 Fifth-ave, second entertainment.

S. A. Condict, processis of a fair 103 87

THE GOOD WORK OF TWO LITTLE GIRLS. Mr. Tribune: I am a little girl eight years old, and I have a little friend six years old, and her name is Vida Lobingier, and my name is Clara Angel, and we had a little fair and made 89 05. We are going to give it to the Fresh-Air Fund, and make some little child happy.

CLARA ANGEL.

Morrisania, N. Y., May 7, 1888.

Total, May 11, 1888. . . . . . . 88,309 27

HER LABOR WELL REPAID. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I inclose check for \$5 46, the proceeds of a

children's fair, gotten up by my eight-year-old little girl for The Tribune Fresh Alr Fund. The child con-ceived the idea herself, and made the articles sold with her own little hands. Respectfully, New-York, May 8, 1888. RICHARD D. YOUNG.

THE SAVINGS OF THREE GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Inclosed you will find check for \$6, the savings Sir: Inclosed you will find check for #8, the savings and carnings of my three little children, Alice, Helen and Graham. This is the sixth year of their sending to the Fresh-Air Fund, and if all were as interested in the cause as these three little ones, I am sure all the little children in New-York would have a summer outing. With best wishes for the Fund I am sincerely its friend, Mrs. GRAHAM MACFARLANE. Louisville, Ky., April 20, 1888.

THE AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNAMENT, EVERYTHING READY FOR THE FIRST MATCH AT

THE RACQUET CLUB TO-NIGHT.

There will be great interest in the billiard tournaent, at the Racquet Court Club, for the amateur championship of America. The contest will begin this evening, and will continue, until each con-testant has met all the others. The number of entries, which was six last year, has, in the present tournament, been reduced to four. The number of games, therefore, will be six, and, one game being played each evening, the series will extend to Saturday. The four entries are Orville Oddie, of Brooklyn; Dr. Jennings, of Brooklyn; Alexander Morten, of New-York, and Clement Bainbridgs, of New-York. There were many more offers of entry, but the line separating the amateur

from the professional was tightly drawn.

Three of the contestants played in last year's tournament, Oddie, Jennings and Morten. Oddie is the present champion, and in last year's series won every game he played. Morten was his nearest competitor, and lost his only game to Oddie. These two will open the series this evening, and the game promises to be the most interesting of all. Oddie opened last year, but with a greatly inferior player, and his beating one of the coming race is Clement Bainbridge, who is playing his first championship game. Bainbridge is an actor by profession, and formerly was with the Boston Ideal Company. He had, at one time, a fine stroke and touch, but is supposed to have lost them to some extent.

Oddie is a small

and touch, but is supposed to have lost them to some extent.

Oddie is a small and delicate man, and is the youngest of the entries. He has a remarkably delicate touch, and plays a fascinating game. Morten has been practising four hours a day with George Slosson, who will play an exhibition game after the championship game on either Wednesday or Thursday evening. Slosson intends to seitle in New-York again, and will open a first-class billiard-room. Dr. Jonnings has also been working hard, and has gathered confidence, so that he will probably not be hampered by nervousness, as he was last year.

Three games will be 300 points each, three-ball French caroms, under championship rules, and will be played in Racquet Court No. 1, on a new table. The court has been closed for several days, and has been fitted up as an amphitheatre, with soats for 500 persons. The interest in the tournament has been greatly increased by the added prize of a silver cup, by President Issae Townsend. The cup contains 136 ounces of soild silver and was made by the Whiting Company. It is not emblematic, but is of ewer-shape, with a female figure in bold relief. The cup must be won three times to become any single player's property.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

BOYLSTON PRIZE SPEAKING-SHOOTING CONTEST WITH UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Cambridge, May 13 (Special).-The Boylston contest for prizes for excellence in declamation took place last

evening in Sanders' Theatre. The speakers showed the isual caroful training, and were less artificial and overprecise than is usual in the prize speaking in Harvard There were twelve candidates for prizes last evening and they were of nearly an equal number from the Julor and Senior classes. The prizes given were five '89; W. F. Richards, '89; and three second prizes that went to E. R. Thayer, '88; William Barnes, '88, and R. B. Mahany, '88.

Harvard tried to show a representative team from

the University of Pennsylvania how to shoot, on Thursday last, but were themselves given instruction in shooting by the Philadelphia marksmen. Dolan, Smith, Randolph and Farquhar made up the Pennsylvania team, and they scored 131 points, while Clyde, Austin, Palmer and Greene scored 125. It used to be a consolatory saying, whenever Harvard lost the champion-ship in football, baseball and rowing, that she still was champion in lacrosse and in trap-shooting. But now she has lost the latter, and may lose all the others, ex-

she has lost the latter, and may lose all the others, early lacrosse.

Whitney, '89, has been appointed coxswain for the 'Varsity Crow. Schroll will soon be rowing 2 on the crew and Finlay will row 5, so it is plain that either Carpenter or Trafford will soon be displaced. It is probable that Trafford will remain.

Mr. Samuel Williston has been chosen law school orator for the graduating class of the law school, to represent that class at the coming commendement. Mr. Williston was a graduate of Harvard College with the class of '82.

class of '82.

The first five of the historical society from '89 are
Baldwin, Darling, Ropes, J. H. Sears and Zinkelsen.

A HOSPITAL TO BE DEDICATED. Philadelphia, May 13 (Special).—St. Agnes Hospital will on Tuesday be formally opened and blessed by Arche-bishop Ryan.

CONDITION OF THE ROORBACK CROP.

From The Lowiston Journal.

Whether we are to have free trade in wool or not, we are already having a protty free trade in yarus. A HINT FOR TO-MORROW'S CONVENTION.

From The Albany Journal.

The delegation from this State to St. Louis will not be complete unless the Mugwumps are represented. How would it do to make it up as follows:
Delegates at-large. Governor Hill, Goorge William Curtis, Boss McLaughlin, Larry Godkin.

MUCH TOO SCEPTICAL

From The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Mr. Van Wyck doesn't seem to be altogether successful as an agriculturist. Nebraska editors are cessful as a fraud. It would give something to a deserving charity if it would give something to a deserving charity if it could see him jerking the lever of a corn planter.

DRUMMED OUT OF CAMP.

From The Eoston Journal.

Now that the Phode Island Republicans have formally denounced "The Providence Journal" as an undisguised enemy of the party, it is to hoped that Administration organs will cease to quote our able Administration organs will cease to quote our able to the providence of the party of the providence of the party of the party which it systematically assails thus publish drums it out of came.